WIIO THE CANDIDATES ARE

BOTH SONS OF RENTUCKY, BOTH
WEST POINT GRADUATES.

Senator Patter to 79, Was a Fremous
Triegate and a Lincoln Elector-Backser Is 78, Was a Leading Secondaries
and a Knight of the Golden Circle.
John McAuley Palmer, the nominee of the
Katicnal Democracy for the Presidency, is at
the present time a United States Senator from
Illinois, having been elected to that place in 1890.
His term will expire on March 3, 1897. He is a
lawyen a statesman, and a soldier. His home
is at Soringfield, Ill. By birth he is a Kentuckteanty, on Sept. 13, 1817, and when 14 years
and his parents removed to Madison county, Ill.
Senator Palmer's education was begun in the
centron schools of Kentucky and Illinois, and
a 18 years old, he entered

"But about two years, so the pendulum
story far but of years as the present diskets of the Democracy of Visconsin need to depart on the
Chicago Convention pledged to honest money
and the gold stantard. To day there againord the gold stantard. To day their a Convention
or erring full convention pledged to honest money
and the gold stantard. To day their a Convention
or erring full convention pledged to honest money
and the gold stantard. To day their a convention
or erring full convention pledged to honest money
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or erring full convention pledged to honest money
and the gold stantard. To day their a convention
or erring full convention pledged to honest money
and the gold stantard. To day their a gainord tegosther in Milwankee in a Convention
or erring full convention pledged to honest money
and the gold stantard. To day their a gainered together in Milwankee in a Convention
or erring full the present time the policy of victory. But
I assure you that there are still Democrate in
Wisconsin.

"There are others now clothed in the
law when the supplied of the convention of the sold the gold the go common schools of Kentucky and Illinois, and in 1836, when he was 18 years old, he entered Alton College (now Shurtleff College) with the htention o' working his way through his course, Be remained in college only a year. After that he taught school for a time and took up the study of law, and in 1839 he was admitted to the bar. He entered into politics at once, and was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin county n 1843. He was a member of the Convention 1848 was elected County Judge, a place that had been created by the new Constitution. He had, in the mean time, been redlected as Probate Judge. He held the place ef County Judge until 1852, when he was elected to the State Senate to fill a vacancy, the became an anti-Nebraska candidate for the Senate in 1856. In 1856 he quarrelled with his party and resigned his seat, but he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in that year, and was made its President. He was then sent as a delegate to the Republican Convention in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Fremont for President. He ran for Congress in 1859 as a Republican and in 1860 was elected by the Republicans as a Presidential elector at large, and his vote helped to sleet Lincoln. County Judge until 1882, when he

sent Lincoln.

Before Lincoln was inaugurated in 1861, a peace convention was salled at Washington at the invitation of the Legislature of Virginia to try and avert war by means of comprises and changes in the United States Constitution. Palmer was a member of this convention from Illirois. It met in February, but its labors waved unavailing.

changes in the United States Constitution. Paimer was a member of this convention from Illinois. It met in February, but its labors proved in was in the total proved in the segment illinois. Paimer returned to his adopted State, and when war broke forth he joined the volunteers. On May 8, 1861, he was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and with his regiment joined Gen. Fremont in the field. He was with Fremont in the expedition to Springfield, Mo., and was made a Brigadier-General of volunteers in November, 1861. He was with Gen. Pope in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10, and in November, 1862, was in temporary command of a division under Gen. Grant. He led a division at the battle of Stone River, and for gailantry he was promoted to Major-General of volunteers on Nov. 29, 1862. He was put in command of the Fourteenth Army Corps in October, 1863, and was at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and took part in the Atlants eampaign. He was relieved from command in the neld at his own request on Aug. 4, 1864, but commanded the Military Department of Kenrucky from February, 1865, to May 1, 1866. He resigned his commission on Sept. 1, 1866. The year following he removed to Springfield and resentered politics.

In 1868 he was elected Governor of Illinois as a Republican. A few years latter he left the Republican party because he differed with it upon the tariff issue. Since then he has received repeated, political honors from the Democratic Candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois. He was a delegate at large to the Democratic Merce and unauccasful Democratic candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois. He was a delegate at large to the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. Two years latter he was elected Senator.

## SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER.

A West Point Graduate Who Pought for

the Confederacy. Simon Bollvar Buckner, the candidate for Vice-President, like the head of the ticket, is from Kentucky and he also has won honors both in war, politics, and the law. He fought gallantly for his country during the Mexican war, but his greatest exploits at arms were in battling for the Confederate cause during the civil war. Buckner was born in 1893 and entered the West Point Military Academy from Kentucky in 1840. He graduated in 1844, and was appointed brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, and went into garrison at Sackett's Harbor. From Aug. 28, 1845, to May 19, 1846, he was assistant professor geography, history, and ethics at West Point. Then he was employed in conducting troops to Texas while the troubles which led to the Mexican war were brewing, and when the war began he was sent to the front with the Sixth Infantry as Second Lieutenant He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and in other engagements, and was wounded at the battle of Cherubusco on Aug. 20, 1847. He was brevetted First Lieutle. He was at the battle of Molino del Rer, and was brevetted Captain for gallantry. He took part in the storming of Chapultepec and the assault and capture of

antry. He took part in the storming of Chapultepec and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He got his commission as First Lientenant on Dec. 31, 1851, and as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence on Nov. 3, 1852, He was in New York on commissary duty from 1852 to March 26, 1855, when he resigned from the army. He removed to Chicago and was engaged in superintending the construction of the Custom Hause there and repairs to the Marine Hospital until November of that year. Troubles with the Mormons breaking out he joined the Illinois milit as a Major, and in May, 1858, was elected Colonel of a regiment of volunteers for Utab, but was not mustered into service. From Illinois he removed to Kentucky, and began the practice of law. He also became the most prominent member of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Kentucky. This was a secret creanization of secessionists. He joined the Kentucky militia as a Captain in 1868, and was Inspector-General of the State and commander of the Home Guards in 1860-61. At that time he was a farmer, living near Louisville. On Sept. 12, 1861, he joined actively in the rebellion, issued an address to the people to take uparms against the usurpation of Abraham Lincoln, and he took possession of Bowling Green, He commanded a brigade in the battlee of Fort Donelson in February. 1862, and after the secape of Gens. Pillow and Floyd he surrendered to Gen. Grant, and was made a prisoner with 16,000 men. He was imprisoned at Fort Warren, Boston, until he was exchanged in August, 1862. He was made a Major-General and put the command of the Third Grand Division. He was in the battlee of Morfreesboro and Chickamausa, and surrendered to Gen. General and put he command of the Third Grand Division. He was in the battlee of Morfreesboro and Chickamausa, and surrendered to Gen. General and put he command of the Third Grand Division. He was in the battlee of Morfreesboro and Chickamausa, and surrendered to Gen. General and put he command of the Parkensure.

INDIANAPOLIS. Sept. 3.—There was some statory in the nominating speeches, although only one speech had been prepared beforehand. That speech was by Burr W. Jones of Madison, We. Wis., who put Gen. Braggin nomination. L. L. Kilgore of Michigan placed Senator almer in nomination, and, of course, he had

anly a short time to prepare his speech. the Chicago Convention:

ention, little knowing where we might go or consolation and relief. But there soon sathered at Grand Rapids, in our State, a body of loyal Democrats who issued a a Convention to be held at the That Convention was held and nated Rufus F. Sprague for Governor and Democrats of Michigan will poll their him next November. If we can follow at nomination by the nomination of a man inself a representative of the doctrines

Michigan against the Populist doctrine in commissioned by the delegates of Michiifferent as the nominee of this Convention
who has been for long years known to
oble of the country—a man who has been,
professed, but a real friend of the workis a man who has been first and foreis every movement for the relief of the
from the burdens of taxation, a man
we expect to take up the standard first
paid by Gleveland. I have the honor to
the first and son and magnificent
man of the State of Illinois, Gen. John M.
Theers.]

Cheers.]

whose deathless courage and devotion to this Government are a part of the glory of our republic.

"As I utter these words there comes to the mind of every man in this audience the name of the dauntless commander of the old fron Brigade, the hero of fifty battles-fighting Ed Bragg of the United States, [Cheers and enthusiastic appliciases.] In the great national conventions of our party for more than thirty years he has been a leader in the councils of Democracy. For eight years in the halls of Congress he represented his State, and as the Chairman of important committees was tried and trusted by his State and nation. His record as a legislator and as the representative of our Government at a foreign capital are an open book, to which we invite your inspection with utmost fearlessness.

"If, in this great civil battle which must now be fought to the erd, it should be the pleasure of this Convention to nominate one who fought under the Stars and Stripes, and another of equal valor, w.o fought under the Stars and Stripes, and another of equal valor, w.o fought under the Stars and Bars, the sound-money Democracy would rally as one man under the Jid voterans, marching no longer face to face in deadity conflict, but shoulder to shoulder under one banner, on which should be inscribed. The national honor shall be preserved. [Applause.]

"Proudly we present to you the name of Gen. Bragg. We love him for the pattice he has fought through a long civil life, for his long, faithful service in the cause of the Democracy, of revenue reform and good government. We love him no loss for his bravery in the battles he has fought on the tented fields. We love him because he has never worshipped at the glittering shrine of temporary success. We love him not only for the enemics he has made, but because he is the friend of honest men and an honest dollar."

## HOW PALMER WAS SELECTED.

He Decited Repeatedly to Accept the Nomination for President, INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.-There was a long conference last night between the representa tives of a dozen States looking toward the selection of Palmer.

The conference didn't end until after 3 e'clock in the morning. These present notified Gen. Palmer that they wanted a decision from him in the morning. He said that he was not a can-didate, but that he would consider the matter.

After considering over night whether he would accept the nomination, the Senator decided this morning not to do so. He was visited by delegates from a dozen States before he finally announce his decision. He was urged from all sides to permit his name to be used. To the Tennesses delegation which waited upon him Senator Palmer said: "Gentlemen, I ought not to."

Mrs. Palmer, who was opposed to his undertaking any new and arduous duties, had a brief conversation with the Senator a few moments later, and when the next delegation called, that from Arkansas the Senator save a positive from Arkansas the Senator save a positive

declination.

At 10 o'clock the Illinois delegation called and urged the Senator to accept. He told them that he could not do so, and put his refusal upon personal grounds.

The Senator came out of his room after the conference was ended and said that he had given his final decision to the delegates from

his own State.

The Illinois men accepted the decision, so far as they were concerned, and decided not to present Senator Paimer's name. They said, however, that they had no control over the action of delegates from other States, and they intimated that they thought Paimer would be nominated.

## VIEWS OF M'KINLEY'S FRIENDS. They Think the Indianapolis Ticket Will

Help the Republican Cause, CANTON, O., Sept. 3 .- The conclusion was reached long ago by Major McKinley's friends that a nomination by the Indianapolis Conven-tion would advance the Republican cause, and the sentiment to-night, as it appears on the surface at least, is that the particular nominations made to-day are exceedingly advantageous to that cause.

All along there have been stories of strong Republican sliver sentiment in Illinois, while calm and careful investigation has proved that these stories are very much exaggerated. Yet it is desirable to have the Democratic vote in that State split to the extent of strengthening onfidence, and the belief is that Senate Palmer is just the man to do this.

Aside from the Democrats who desire to remain in the party, but oppose the Bryan ticket bearer they will put forth their best efforts to show his popularity by a large vote, all of which will come from the ranks of Democracy and will offset fusion with Populists and Republican recruits, and give the Republican ticket the twenty-four electoral votes.

Kentucky is also thought to be a good loca-tion for the nominee for second place. With the strong Republican sentiment there which carried the last election, a split in the opposition will insure her thirteen votes to the Repub-icans. A popular resident candidate and the efforts of many leading citizens already interwill insure her thirteen votes to the Republicans. A popular resident candidate and the efforts of many leading citizens siready interested make reasonably certain such a split. The Convention as a whole, it is believed, will have great influence all over the country. The character of the men who participated, their high standing among those who know them personally, their earnest yet orderly and businesslike work, and the firm stand they have taken against the whole Chicago platform will set people thinking, and, that accomplished. Republicans are confident of the result. These views are held by Mr. McKinley's friends, but how far they represent his own is not known. In spite of his refusal to be interviewed, however, it has been apparent that he has not looked upon the Convention with apprehension, and he shows none now that it is over. There are so many demands upon railroads for excursions to Canton that the traffic associations have accepted the city as an ali-season excursion point. The late Chicago meeting, it is understood here, has decided upon a rate which trunk lines are expected to adopt which amounts to about one-fifth fare. Such an arrangement in fares will result in an alimost continuous flow of people to the city.

Among the announcements of visiting delegations are the Pennsylvania Republican, a club from McKeesport, Pa.; farmers from Somorset, Pa.; a delegation from Butler county, O.; Mercer county, Pa., and workingmen from Columbus. All these, with some eight or ten previously announced, will come before Sept. 20. There were a number of social callars at the McKinley home to day, the most prominent of whom was ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin.

To-inght there is an informal musicale at the McKinley home in honor of the Major's nieces from New York city. To-morrow night Major and Mrs. McKinley will go to a minstrel show at the Opera House with a party.

## M'DERMOTT READY TO RUN.

and Sewall and the Chicago platform, has an-nounced his willingness to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Seventh district, if the party wants him to take it. Mr. McDermott said:

"If nominated by my party I will accept, but there need be no misunderstanding of my views on questions of public policy. I stand just where I stood in Chicago. I am opposed t paying creditors- and every man who does a stroke of work becomes a creditor the mo-

ment he enters that work—in dollars which are not worth 100 cents.

"I am opposed to the plank which contemplates interference by the Legislature with the judicial department of our Government. I am opposed to Aigsidism in State or National Government. I believe that the value of the thing called a dollar cannot be fixed by legislation any more than the value of wheat or corn

lation any more than the value of wheat or corn

"On the tariff question I believe that agitation is almost oriminal. The Republican party admitted the silver States to order to control the Senate, and the chickens control the roest. What we need is common honesty common sense, less theory, and a return to the rule that the people are governed best who are governed least.

"If these views most with the approval of a majority of my party, and their choice is ratified at the polls. I would be pleased to go to Congress If not I shall be forced to allow this giorious Republic to struggle along without my presence in that body, and I naven't the slightest doubt that we will all get slong somehow."

# BRYAN'S TOUR WESTWARD.

HE MAKES A SALLY INTO MICHI-GAN AND SPEAKS FROM HIS CAR.

At Ethbart, Ind., a Procession, Headed by Ex-Congressman Coun's Band, Escerta Him to the Park, Where Gov. Matthews Procides at a Large Open-air Meeting ELEBART, Ind., Sept. 3.-W. J. Bryan made his first sally into Michigan to-day in continuation of his westward journey. It was raining when he left the Boody House in Toledo, and the weather did not improve as his journey ing, Democratic capdidate for Lientenant Gov-

progressed. At 5:40 Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and J. W. Cutright, the candidate's private secretary. left Toledo for Elkhart, Ind., over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. With them in the rear car of the train were Austin H. Whiternor of Michigan, who was with Mr. Bryan in Congress; Timothy Tarsney, the Michigan colleague of the candidate and a reception committee from Elkhart. Mr. Bryan made his first bow to a Michigan audience at Blissfield, where 500 people had gathered. Adrian, with a quota of 1,500 and a brass band, seconded the Michigan welcome and secured a few remarks from the candidate

The skies had cleared somewhat, but the air had become raw when Mr. Bryan reached Hudson, Mich., and many of the thousand people there were wearing mackintoshes and overcoats. Mr. Bryan's voice suffered from the change in the temperature, and he seemed to have a cold. He made a little speech at Hudson and was liberally

Hill-dale, the next stop, turned out another big crowd and another little speech was given. Charles R. Sligh, fusion candidate for Governor of Michigan, who joined Mr. Bryan at Totedo, left him at Hillsdale.

A large number of those in the throng of nearly 2,000 people at Jonesville were women. The train stopped a hundred yards short of where the crowd was stationed and when it same to a standstill at such an inconvenient point men, women, and children made a wild break for the rear car without regard for appearances, the women scrambling up embankments and down again in their endeavor to get near the candidate. Mr. Bryan shook hands with a number of people in the crowd. Another race for vantage occurred at Quincy, Mich., where the train also stopped short. Women led the men in the contest and joined in the cheering.

No opportunity to make a speech was given Mr. Bryan at Coldwater, Mich, The jam of people around the rear end of the train was dense, and nearly everybody in the crowd of 2,000 fought to get near Mr. Bryan. They wanted to see Mrs. Bryan, too, and when she was introduced three hearty cheers were given. By way of showing her thanks, Mrs. Bryan distributed flowers from the bouquets presented to her along the route, and so intense was the desire to secure these floral mementoes that men and boys clung to the platform of the rapidly moving train, and refused to let go until their desire was gratified.

BRYAN IN INDIANA.

Mr. Bryan reached Sturgis at 11:25 and found there a special train to take him to Elkhart. At Elkhart a procession, in which appeared many local Democrats and members of silver clubs, escorted Mr. and Mrs. Bryan to a hotel, where dinner was served. Gov. Claude Matthews met Mr. Bryan here and presided at the open-air meeting held later in the day. Led by the celebrated band from the musical instrument factory of ex-Congressman Conn, now editor of the Washington Times, the members of the local reception committee, with a number of ladies deputed to receive Mrs. Bryan, marched in line from the hotel to what is known as "The Island," Elkhart's public park, There full's 8,000 people were assembled around a temporary stand profusely decorated, John O. Hoover, a local stroney, introduced Gov. Matthews, who in turn presented Mr. Bryan as the next President of the United States. Mr. Bryan cut his speech short in order to catch the 4:10 train for South Bend, sixteen miles distant. He spoke in part as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to enter the State of Inclans. I feel commitment BRYAN IN INDIANA.

"It gives me great pleasure to enter the State of Indiana. I feel complimented that the distinguished Executive of this great State is present to extend a welcome in person. We in the West have always looked upon Indiana as friendly ground and to her people as a people of congenial spirit. I am glad to be permitted, even briefly, to discuss in your presence the issue of this campaign. We are entering upon a campaign which side a drawing out the interests of all the people. I have not in all my journey from Nebraska to the sea found a single lukewarm person. I have found some against us, but everybody was for or against us—no idlers anywhere. [Applause.] This shows that the American people are realizing their responsibility and preparing to exercise with intelligence and patriotism the right of suffrage when election day arrives. Each one must decide this question for himself. As we crossed the bridge I noticed a sign up, "No Driving lowed." Remember that Great laughter. There will be more attempts to drive in this campaign than any in recent years, more attempts to coerce and intimidate.

"I find here a little slip printed upon an appropriate color—yellow. [Laughter.] It says: I, the undersigned a——, in the employ of ——. That is a very appropriate blank because the man who issued this considered the employee a blank. [Laughter.] 'I, a blank in the employ of the blank railroad company.' It ought to be blankety blank, blank, blank, [Great Laughter.] 'Hereby make application. "It gives me great pleasure to enter the State of Indiana. I feel complimented that the

of ... That is a very anorgorists blank because the man who issued this considered the employee a blank. [Laughter.] 'I a blank in the employ of the blank ratiroad coupany.' It ought to be blankety blank. blank, blank, if or membership in the Rallway Men es Sound-Money Club.' Why don't they say gold club? Why do they attempt to conceal the word 'gold' under the euphonious name of sound money? [A voice.' They are ashamed of it.] Yes, I believe that is the reason. Dolereby pledge myself to use my vote and influence. There is one good thing in this slip. If they attempt to tell you how to vote, point to this and tell them, it is my vote and not yours.' And do hereby pledge myself to use my vote and influence for the defeat of free coinage at the forthcoming national election. Pay attention to this: 'Believing that such free coinage of silver would be injurious to my personal interests as an earner of wages, as well as disastrous to the United States as a mation.

"If the wage carner ought to sign a statement declaring the free coloage of silver injurious to his personal interests, I want to ask you why associate their kins of binshees. do not make some statement in regard to their business. Why do not the syndicates who have been bleeding the United States Treasury make application for membership in a club and declare that the free coloage of silver is injurious to their personal interests? [Applause.].

"Why do not the bond-holding classes in their applications say it would be injurious to their personal interests? Why don't the money changers and the attorneys of these great trusts and corporations write in their applications and the attorneys of these great trusts and corporations write in their applications and the attorney of the Chicago ticket would be injurious to their personal interests? They want it understood that the laboring man is influenced by personal interest, but that these great leaders of the gold standard are simply interested in the public well."

Later on in his speech he said:
"We do not li

The Populists Brauminate Congressman Senoit. vention of the Fifth district to-day nominated Alex T. Benoit for Congress. Mr. Benoit was nominated in 1894, but was defeated by C. J. Boainer. He contested and Boainer was unseated. Benoit was again a candidate against Boainer in the special election of June, 1898, but was defeated and again contested.

The Time for Filing Nominations at Albany In Extended to Oct. 8. ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The Secretary of State an-nounces that the time for filing nominations in that department is extended from Sept. 24 to Oct. 3. inclusive.

BRYAN CAN'T ESCAPE THE POPS.

Ther Have Decided to Notify Rim by Let-ter or Committee Before Sept, 15, ATLANTA, Sept. 3.-It was decided at the conference between Senator Marion Butler and the Hon. Thomas E. Watson that the nominees of

the Populist party should be notified before

Sept. 15. The notification will be by letter or by com-mittee, as the candidates select. Senator Butler reached here this morning, and he and Watson. along with Seab Wright, Populist candidate for Governor; H. W. Reed, National Committee man from Georgia, and John D. Cunningham. Chairman of the Populist State Executive Committee, have been in conference nearly all day long. The decision to notify means that Bryan must accept the double rôle or embarrass his Populist friends by a rejection of their proffered aid. The situation in the South is keenly annoying to the Democrats. Notification means further complications. Sen ator Butler denies that there has been any differences between Watson and himself. In a signed statement he says:

"The People's Party National Committee is

exerting every effort to unite and solidify the

silver vote against McKinley and the single gold standard. To this end we have accepted every proposition that was in any way fair and reasonable, and where such propositions have not been made we stand ready to make them and will make them in due time. As conscious as we are that the People's party has forced the financial question to the front and made it the overshadowing issue in this campaign, yet we are more devoted to the success of the principles which our party was organized to advance than we are to any merely partisan advantage, and whenever the other silver forces are actuated by the same spirit we will have no trouble in effecting a strong and harmonious cooperation that will win. I did not go to St. Louis for Bryan and Sewall. I took the position that the People's party should practise what it has preached; that is, to nut patriotism and the welfare of the country above party. We did this in the nomination of Mr. Bryan. If the second man on the Chicago ticket had stood for what Mr. Bryan stands for, then the People's party National Convention would have nominated the whole ticket by even a larger majority than it nominated Mr. Bryan; but inasmuch as this was not the case, it was our duty to the country, as well as to ourselves, to nominate for the second place on the ticket a man who represents what. Mr. Bryan represents. This we have done. We have improved on the Chicago ticket, irryan and Watson is not only the best silver ticket in the field, but it represents just the opposite of what the McKinley-Hobart ticket represents. "I have never opposed the notification of our candidate. This talse impression has no doubt been created by an interview in which I stated that the People's party did not notify its candidates. Weaver and Field, in 1892, in the same manner in which the old parties have been accustomed to notifying their candidates; that the matter of notification was simply a brass band affair and gave an opp rituity to party managers to make poli ical demonstration. In the same interview is stated that the committee had at that time taken no action with reference to make poli ical demonstration. There is no clashing between Mr. Watson and myself. The conference to-da not been made we stand ready to make them and will make them in due time. As conscious as we

## FORMAN REPLIES TO ALTGELD.

The Congressman Says He Never Applied to the Governor for an Office. EAST St. LOUIS, Sept. 3 .- Congressman Fornan last evening gave this reply to Gov. Alt-

geld's last letter: "There is nothing in your letter worthy of notice," begins Mr. Forman, "yet, for the purpose of explaining some things you have said, I shall write you a few lines. The only thing of shall write you a few lines. The only thing of importance is your assertion that I am actuated with malicious motives, and you give two facts in corroboration: First, that in a private interview you toid me that you had no confidence in me. Second, that I a-ked you for an office, and, smarting under your refusal. I write the letter recently published. The conversation to which you allude occurred in January, 1899. I had been spoken of as Chairman of the State Central Committee, but heard you were opposing me. I at once telegraphed that I would not allow the use of my name further. When I came to Springfield to attend the meeting of the committee you said the only reason you objected to me was that some of your friends who were not friendly with me felt that the power of the Chairmanship placed in my hands might be used to oppress them, and that you preferred Hinrichsen. Now, as to my wanting an office under you. I knew that Mr. Fithian was to be appointed a member of the Board of Kailway and Warehouse Commissioners. I knew that this would preclude my appointment had I desired the place. Mr. J. M. Browning of Duquoin was a member of your State Board of Mine Examiners. He was more your friend thas unine, and in his anziety to strengthen your administration he suggested my appointing or any other person to apply to you for a position." importance is your assertion that I am actuated

### SILVERITES CENSURE BELMONT. His Babylon Neighbors Demand that He Be Put Out of the Party.

walkover at the primaries held here this even-ing, and straightout supporters of Bryan and Sewall were chosen delegates. Resolutions en-dorsing the Chicago ticket and platform were dorsing the Chicago ticket and platform were adopted, also this resolution:

\*\*Resolved, That we unhesitatingly denounce the course pursued by Perry Belmout, our State Committeeman, in his frantic efforts to disrupt the party, as totally unworthy of a man honored in the past by the Democracy as Mr. Belmout has been. Realizing that Mr. Belmout was only a Democrat's olong as he could use the party for his own selfath ends, and that he can no longer skulk behind the name of Democracy, having arrawed himself as a plutocrat, we demand his retirement from the State Committee and the election of one as his successor who will be entirely in aympathy with the nominations and platform made and adopted at Chicago, and one who will make a proper representative for the who will make a proper representative for the district."

# NO FUSION YET IN TENNESSEE,

by the Populists. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 3.-The Populist the proposition made them by the Democrats which in effect was that for the withdrawal of Mims, the Populist candidate for Governor, they were to receive three Bryan electors on the Democratic tlexet. A second proposition was then submitted by the Democrats, which made no reference to the withdrawal and offered to give the Populists three electors, provided they threw their strength to Bryan and Sewall. The Populist committee is to give their answer at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is stated to night that the efforts at fusion will be defeated by John Hugh McDowell, who has more influence with his party than any other man in the State. He is a candidate for Congress from the Ninth district on the Populist tlexel, and the sunort of the Republicans has been promised him provided he prevents fusion with the Democrats. which in effect was that for the withdrawal of

alliance in Wisconsin was consummated to-day. nominee and the name of H. H. Hoard of Way. pun substituted. The Popocrate then completed the ticket by the nomination of William F. Piersdorff for State Treasurer, F. M. Cleary for Superintendent of Schools, and Charles Clark for Railway Commissioner.

Bangon, Me., Sept. 3. Maine is seen to re-ceive a visit from William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President. The date of his arrival has not yet been definitely fixed, but he arrival has not yet been definitely fixed, but he will probably be in Boston some time between the 35th and the 30th. He will make a speech in that city and then start for Bath, where he will spend a few days as a guest of Mr. Sewall. This information came in a telegram to George Fred Williams this morning. The telegram was dated Cleveland, Sept 1, and read:

"Think can reach Boston between the 25th and the 30th. Hope to fix the time definitely soon. Can speak in Beston on my way to Maine and cover the rest of Massachusetts as I return. I congratulate you on your splendid fight.

"Williams J. Bayan."

# OGDENSBURG, Sept. 3.-The Ogdensburg Ad-Lawrence county, in an editorial this morning says that, in view of the promised condition of

things in Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance, the Advance is constrained to cast the weight of its influence against him. "Etther Bryan or McKinley must be elected." It says, "and of the two cvils we choose the least. The Advance is for Bryan." Children Cry for

CONGRESS CONVENTIONS.

The Republicans Named Candidates in Four

Conventions to nominate Republican candidates for Congress were held last night in the Eighth to the Fifteenth inclusive. Other conventions were held in the city Assembly districts included in the Seventh and Sixteenth Congress districts to elect delegates to the Congress District Conlater. The results of he nominating Conventions were the nominations of the candidates and the adjournments noted in the following table:

9. Adjourned to meet Pride 10. Clarence W. Meade 11. Adjourned indefinitely, 12. Adjourned indefinitely, 13. "Renard C. Sanpon, 14. "Lemuel Ely Quige, 15. Adjourned to Sept. 17. "Ranon, ated.

There was no opposition to the nomination of Mitchell, Meade, or Shannon.

There was no opposition to the nomination of Mitchell, Meade, or Shannon.

There is a strong feeling in the Ninth district in favor of endorsing the nomination of excongressman Timothy J. Campbell, anti-Tammany Democrat. Whether that is done will depend on the wishes of the Republican leaders. If Campbell is not endorsed the candidate may be John J. Collins, leader in the Fourth Assembly district.

In the Eleventh district ex-Internal Revenue Collector Ferd nand Eldman, who came so near beating William Sulzer two years ago, is anxious to try again, and ex-Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson is also looking for the honor. The adjournment then was taken with an idea of getting a friendly adjustment of differences.

In the Twelfth there was a similar purpose in postboning the nomination. The Convention is in control of the organization man, is a strong candidate for the honor. He is Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League of which C. N. Hilss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, is President. Mr. Hilss strongly favors the candidacy of Wakeman. It they be that the organization men will concede it. They propose, however, to think the matter over and not act hastily.

Congressman Philip H. Low had hoped for renomination in the Fifteenth district, like his colleagues in the present Congress. Mitchell, Shannon, and Quigg, but he met with opposition because of his independent attitude toward the local organization.

It has not been definitely decided to turn him down, but he will be kept on the tenter hooks for two weeks more. Jefferench.

In some quarters.

Under Senator Quay's management of the Eastern campaign it is said that there will be no encouragement of factional differences in any of the States over which he will have jurisdiction. The Senator is a political machinist who knows the value of organization. He will intrust the conduct of the campaign in the several States solely and absolutely to the regular organizations, and will hold them strictly accountable for their work.

This means that there will be no financial or other support given to such organizations as the McKinley League in this State under the impression that, as a Republican organization, it should be encouraged in their independent work for the success of the ticket. Senator Quay is not going to run the risk of such assistance being used to foster factional differences, for he knows that there is more danger in that than It has not been definitely decided to turn him down, but he will be kept on the tenter hooks for two weeks more. Jefferson A. Simonds is a strong candidate against him.
Hiland Flowers was an opponent of Congressman Quigg at the primaries and had a few delegates in the Fourteenth District Convention. He did not permit his name to be presented to the Convention last night.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS. Scorge A. Ramsdell of Nashua Nominated for Governor.

CONCORD, Sept. 3.-When the Republican State Convention was called to order by Chairman Jewett of the State Committee in Phenix Hall at 11:15 this morning the attendance of delegates was one of the largest at any Convenpermanent organization selected at the caucus and the President, Henry B. Quinby of Lakeport, addressed the Conventon. The Committee on Credentials reported 744 delegates en

The Hon, George A. Ramsdell of Nashua was nominated for Governor amid much enthusinsm.

The committee appointed for the purpose reported the following for Presidential electors, and they were deulared chosen: Stephen N. Bourne of Manchester, John T. Busiel of Laconia, Frank P. Maynard of Claremont, and Thomas H. Vandyke of Stewartstown.

The platform was adopted by an emphatic affirmative vote. It says:

The platform was adopted by an emphatic affirmative vote. It says:

We accept and endorse the platform of the national Republican party breases, among other reasons, it stands for honest money, of which every dollar, at all times, shall be as soon as sold.

It is not be the say to be a sold as sold as the united with all pastricks of others in denouncing the united with all pastricks of others in denouncing the interest of the property quest on visitly affecting the interest of the property quest on visitly affecting the interest of the property quest on visitly affecting the interest of the property quest on visitly assault upon our courfer, for its proposition to pack the supreme begins of the linied States; for its partisan purposes; for its seditious attempts to promote sectional featousies; for its freasonable purpose to incide a social war and provoke consists between chases; for its sympathy with anarchiam; for its unitertaking to repudiate public and private dotts; for its awayed intention to uproof and overturn our existing monetary system, under which, prior to the Chicago Convenient was worth one dottar in gold in every market in the world, and in place thereof to substitute money based on silver monometalliam, depreciated and unstable, the purchasing value of which will destroy our furtherners endanger every husiness enterprise, and leasen the valle of wages of latior.

## SHEEBAN MAY BE DISPLACED.

Jones to Remove from the National Com-mittee Mrn Who Are Against Bryan. CRICAGO, Sept. 3,-The conference of Democrats and silver leaders, which is to be held in this city pext Saturday, promises to be a most man Jones has requested all of the members of the Democratic National Committee to be here on that day, and it is probable that the meeting ative silver conference which will be held during the campaign. It is also expected that Senators Teller and Dubois, Congressman Towne, Senator Gorman, Gov. Algeld, Gov. Stone, and R. P. Bland of Missouri, D. J. Campau of Michigan, I. K. Stevens, George P. Keensy, and W. H. Cornell of the National Silver party, ex-tiov, Peck of Wisconsin, and the members of the National Executive and Advisory committees will be present.

A rumor was heard at the national head-quarters to the effect that it is the intention of Chairman Jones to take summary action at the time of this conference toward filling the places of those members of the National Committee who have not indicated their intention of working for the election of Bryan. Several members of the National Committee that favored Mr. Bryan's election, and have either worked openly against him or have failed to lift a finger in his

strations in different parts of the city. The fight is to be pushed not only in each ward, but in each election district.

The Finance Committee, which is to raise the sinces of war, will embrace five well-known R-flublicans from each of the thirty-two wards, and Walter B. Atterbury, the Twen-y-third ward leader and the original McKinley man from Brooklyn, will be its Chairman. Campaign headquarters in the Johnston building we'c declared open and D. P. Watkins and Wm. S. Combs were appointed clerks.

The preliminary steps for organizing a Brooklyn branch of the Union Veterans' Patriotte League were taken last night at a meeting of veteran soldiers and saliors at the Johnston building. The object of the league is thus outlined:

"To defend the Government of the United States against sectionalism, repudiation, mobrule, and national dishonor, and to this end to labor for the election of Comrade William Me-Kinley."

Among the surveyed and the Brooklyn behalf.

Among these gentlemen is Wm. F. Sheehan of New York. It has been supposed that Chairman Jones would await the action of the New York Democratic State Convention, which is to be held in about two weeks, before taking action toward dispincing Mr. Sheehan and putting a sliver man in his place, but it is said that his patience has been exhausted by Mr. Sheehan's slience. It has been stated that H. W. Cornell of New York, who arrived in this city yesterday, is slated to succeed Mr. Sheehan as the National Committeeman from the State of New York.

### Staten Island Sound-money Bemocrats Organize.

A branch of the Democratic Honest Money League of America was organized last evening at the Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton, Staten at the Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton, Staten Island. Speeches were made by Major John Byrne and John J. Rooney, Secretary of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, These officers were elected: Robert B. Whittemore, President; Joseph Maloy, First Vice-President; Louis M. Johnstone, Second Vice-President; Daniel P. Libby, Secretary; Joseph Tate, Treasurer. Fifty members were enrolled.

BIRMINGHAM, Als., Sept. 3.-Congressman M. W. Howard of the Seventh Congress district, author of "If Christ Came to Congress" and other books, was to-day renominated by the Populists of that district, who met in this city to-day. He accepted the nomination in a speech denouncing the Democrats for not accepting Tom Watson for the Vice-Presidency, saying they had accepted the Populistic platform almost in tote and also the Presidential nomines.

### Named for Congress. Frank G. Clarke, Republican, Second New

Robert Moss. Democrat. Fifth Maryland dis-

R. L. Jarvis, Democrat, Populist and silverite, Fou th Michigan district. Willis Brewer, Democrat, Fifth Alabama dis-trict on the desth ballot. John J. Gardner, Republican, Second New Pitcher's Castoria. John J. Gardner, Republication, renominated.

**QUAY IS AFTER THE SOUTH** HE THINKS SOME OF ITS STATES CAN BE CARRIED.

> Determined Effort Will Be Made to Se cure North Carolina's Electoral Vote for McKinley and Hobart-The Middle

for McKinley and Hobart.-The Middle West, Too, to Be Silvred Up Forthwith.

Things have changed eince Mr. Hanna left.

The amiable Chairman of the Republican Na-

tional Committee was always accessible to

callers, no matter what their mission. The re-

sult was that much of his time was taken up

with men with schemes, "strikers," and gen-

erally with individuals who personally could do

little to further the cause of McKinley and

Hobart. Not that he did not see the other men

who have influence and whom it was necessary

to see, but, giving so much of his time to others.

he was compelled to work harder than he ought

The change came with the advent of Senator

Matthew Stanley Quay and his assumption of

the management of the campaign in the East.

the curiosity seekers or the "strikers" since he

came to town. He is attending strictly to busi-

ness, and the way the wheels were going round

at headquarters yesterday recalled the cam-

paign eight years ago, when Senator Quay ran

things on Fifth avenue.

Soon after the Senator got to headquarters

resterday he called a meeting of the Executive

Committee and had a talk about the advisabil-

ity of doing some hard campaigning in a few

of the Southern States. It was decided that

North Carolina will be the scene of a good part

of the National Committee's missionary work.

In that State the Republicans have some con-

trol of the election machinery, and all the re-ports which have been received from there

knows that there is more danger in that than there is in the disappointment of a small

minority. Hackett of the State Committee.
Chairman Odeil of the State Executive Committee, and President Lauterbach of the County Committee cailed on the Senator yesterday and had a thorough understanding with him regarding the conduct of the campaign in this State.

POWDERLY ON FREE SILVER.

Its Advocates, He Says, Huve No Claim Upon Workingmen's Votes.

Former General Master Workman Powderly

of the Knights of Labor, who has come out for McKinley and Hobart and sound money, is now

in this city, where he will remain until Sept. 10;

as he is to speak on the evening of that day at

the McKinley and Hobart mass meeting in Cooper Union. Mr. Powderly said last night:

the advocacy of their theories. With such ear-

'crime of 1873' that the belief that silver was

stealthily and surreptitiously demonstized has

steel and to ask the Government to double thei

M'RINLEY'S BROOKLYN BOOM.

Campaign Work.

campaign will be begun soon in earnest with a

big mass meeting at the Academy of Music, to

be followed with half a dozen minor demon-

strations in different parts of the city. The

Kinley."
Among the shrolled members of the Brooklyn branch are: tien. S.ewart L. Woodford, Gen. C. T. Christensen, Gen. James McLeer, Gen. E. L. Moll: eaux, Senator George W. Brush, and Col. George W. Brown. Senator Brush and James H. Lockwood were elected temporary Chairman and Secretary. A permanent organization will be effected on next Wednesday night.

Just to keep up its record, the Republican

County Committee, at its next meeting, which will occur on the night of Sept. 17, is expected

to have another lively time. There is talk of

preferring charges against John McConaghy.

Jr., a member of the committee from the

Twenty-ninth Assembly district, and having a

vote taken at the meeting on a resolu-

tion to expel him from membership

The Sound-money Mass Meeting in Cooper Union.

No tickets of admission will be necessary for

and his work was less effectual.



Ready with complete outfits for your school boy's winter use, if he is leaving home. Suits, overcoats, hats, shoes, furnishings.

Ready with any special article needed to replenish his wardrobe for the early autumn at home. No time has been wasted by Senator Quay on

\$4 or \$5 does wonders in suits carried from last winter.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

## THE CONTEST IN VERMONT.

Bryan and Free Silver the Issue. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- Senator Redfield Proctor, fresh from his triumph in Vermont, received an enthusiastic greeting at Republican headquarters when he walked into Chairman Babcock's room this afternoon. The Senator took occasion to refute the statements given out at Democratic headquarters to the effect that the Democrats made no contest in the Green Mountain State, On the contrary, Senator Proctor says that the Democrats commenced to circulate their campaign literature in that State before he received his first installment from

Senator Proctor Says the Democrats Made

ports which have been received from there are favorable to Republican auccess at the polls. Senator Jeter C. Pritchard of the North State had a long talk with Senator Quay yesterday and one result of their confab was this determination to make a good fight for North Carolina's electoral vote. The split between the Populists and the Popocrats is especially encouraging to such an effort. Should the reports from other States as to the attitude of the sound-money Democrats and the possibility of their interference at the polls in behalf of McKintey and Hohart continue as encouraging as they have been, the same determination as to them may be reached. It was also decided yesterday to send official communications to some leaders in the middle Republican headquarters.
As soon as it was ascertained that Senator Proctor was at headquarters he was surrounded on munications to some leaders in the middle West, and to others who may be called up to furnish the sinews of war, amounting that Bryanism has not been killed by any means, and that there is great danger of overconfidence in some quarters. by Representatives Babcock, Mercer, Hull, Settle, and other Republican Congressmen, who were anxious to hear his story of the recent contest in Vermont. As a starter, some one in some quarters.
Under senator Quay's management of the asked him whether the silver question entered into the fight, in view of the fact that the Democratic candidate ran on a sound-money.

"Is that what they are saving down this way ?" inquired the crafty old Senator, with his characteristic drawl. "The Democrats up our way don't give any such excuse. They held their Convention and adopted their platform before the Chicago Convention met, but they subsequently came out and endor-ed Bryan and the Chicago platform, and conducted their campaign on that basis. Why, the reports of their allies will show that their candidate for Governor, who is a very excellent gentleman, was called upon to declare himself, and he announced several times that he would support Bryan and the Chicago platform. At all of their public meetings they discussed the financial question, and Bryan and free silver was the held in November instead of September.

"Up our way," continued the Senator, "we On look way, continued the Senator, "we do all of our campaigning for the September election, and the November election takes care of itself. We do not send out any literature or make any speeches or expend as much as a postage stamp in the November contest, for I tell you, as goes the State of Vermont in September so it goes in November. There was lively campaigning on both sides there this time, and we increased our majority because many sound-money Democrats voted with us, and then we brought out the reserve vote to help show what we can do when the occasion arises."

arises."

Some one suggested that Bradley B. Smalley, in commenting upon the result, said the Demo-Some one suggested that Bradley B. Smalley, in commenting upon the result, said the Democrata made no attempt to interfere with the Republican joilification meeting.

"Brad always was something of a wag," added the Senator, laughing. "Brad should be careful what he says after the 10n we had with him up home. We found out that Brad made all his arrangements to go to Europe during the election period, and we at once published the fact in the papers and added that he was deserting a sinking ship. Many people up our way believed that statement and voted accordingly. We have no fault to find with Brad, and what he says simply amuses us. I have an interesting little document at my hotel in the shape of a letter sent to Democratic officehoders in the State informing them that they would be expected to contribute ten per cent, of their salaries to the campaign fund. The Postmasters and the Federal officials in the State know whether there was any activity on the part of Democrats in the recent election."

While the Senator was talking a telegram was handed him announcing that an the arrangements for a moose bunt had been completed. "The siver men have been spreading the doc-trine of free coloage actively for many years, and by incessant labor they have succeeded in committing some industrial organization to nestness have they circulated the story of the gained great headway. The fact is lost sight

of that those who have exposed the alleged crime were themselves criminals according to their own theory. They sat in Congress when the bill was passed, they took part in the debates, and by their votes aided in the passage of the act. Had the men who discovered the crime of 1873 not been owners of silver mines or did they not wish to unload their silver properties on the unwary no one would have heard of the act of 1873."

Speaking of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Powderly said that he never heard of Bryan champtoning a single labor measure. "He is vouched for by no one," continued Mr. Powderly. "He nominated himself in a speech about crucifying mated himself in a speech about crucifying isbor upon a cross of gold. His only solution of isbor upon a cross of gold. His only solution of inext three weeks. He says he has not looked the crime of the says simply amuses us. I have an interesting little document at my hotel in the shape of a little d nated himself in a speech about crucifying labor upon a cross of gold. His only solution of the difficulty is to break the limbs of labor upon the rack of sliver.

Bryan speaks of gold plutocrats, but he does not explain why the gold plutocrat is any worse than the sliver one. In Nevada, the home of the agitation for the single sliver standard, there are less than 48,000 people. My home, the city of Scranton, has a population of 115,000 inhabitans. Deduct double the population of Nevada from the population of Scranton and you have 23,000 left. Yet Nevada has two Senators to shout for sliver while the city of Scranton has not a single representative in the United States Senate to boom our coal and iron and steel and to ask the Government to double their

and he will leave Washington to-night to join a congenial party in the Green Mountains of Vermont to indulge in his favorite sport during the next three weeks. He says he has not looked into the political situation in any of the New England States, but all the information he has received is that they will all follow Vermont in November.

Representative Mercer, Secretary of the Congressional Committee, confirms the statements of Senator Proctor about the Democratic activity in the recent contest in Vermont. Several of the Postmasters there refused to deliver some of the Republican literature, claiming that under the law it could not be havidled by the postal service twice under one frank. The matter was sent in bulk to one party and then distributed among the voters. The object of the local Postmasters was to check the distribution of the literature, but when the matter was brought to the attention of the Acting Postmaster-General the local Postmasters received instructions from headquarters to allow the matter to pass through the mails.

### The Republicant New Fully Organized for The Republican Advisory Committeemen of Brooklyn, upon whom the brunt of the cam-FULL RETURNS FROM VERMONT. paign work in that city will devolve, met last night and mapped out a plan of action. The

The Republican Plurality is 89,491 and the Majority 87,345. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 3 .- The returns which have been received from every town and city in the State, most of them comtown and city in the State, most of them coming direct from the town clerks, give the following vote cast in Tuesday's election:
For Governor - Grout (Rep.), 53,396; Jackson (Dem., 14,905; Battell (Pon.), 631; Whittemore (Pro.), 525, Grout's plurality, 38,401; majority over all, 37,345.

The vote in the whole State in 1893 was: Fuller (Rep.), 38,918; Smalley (Dem.), 19,216; all others, 1,756. Fuller's pluratity, 19,702; majority over all, 17,946.

The Republicans make a gain of 108 per cent, in their majority over that of 1892. The gain in the Republican vote is 37 per cent, while the loss in the Democratic vote is 22½ per cent.

# TALKING HONEST MONEY.

Butterworth, Foraker, and Others Will Stump the Alleged Free-sliver States. Committee is going to do a good deal of cam-paigning in States where the Popocrats say free silver will have its own way. South Da-kota is the objective point of the first attack,

kota is the objective point of the first attack, and thither ex-Congressman Renjamin Butterworth will direct his steps when he leaves Chicago after meeting Chairman Hanna. It is his intention to stump South Dakota from end to end and from there to continue the crusade out to the Pacific stone.

Gov. Foraker, who is expected to arrive from Europe on Sept. S. will, as soon as he has rested from his trip, set out for South Dakota, following closely on the heds of the Boy Orator himself, whom he will answer in Sioux Falls toward the end of the prosent month. Besides these two ling guns there are a host of others on the way to South Dakota, where the Western campaign for lonest money and protection is expected to make things lively for a while

## Vermont Republicans to Carry the News to Mckinley. St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 3. Not content with

The complaint against McConaghy is based on his action at the Assembly district Convention on Tuesday night, when he called it to order and declared a temporary Chairman elected, refusing to recognize the roit prepared by the County Committee or to order a roil call when demanded. McConaghy's action was taken so as to sear two contasting delegations and thus secure the renomination of Samuel G. French. The opponents of French secured the regular roil and conducted the Convention in an orderly way under the plan of organization. If McConaghy should be expelled the other delegates to the County Committee from the Twenty-ninth Assembly district night reflect him. piling up the greatest majority ever polled in this State the Vermont Republicans are now ings to McKinley in person. For the purpose of carrying out this object several prominent Recarrying out this object several prominent Republicans from various parts of the State met here and considered the matter. It was decided to visit Canton, and at the request of those present at the meeting the following gentlements the meeting the following gentlements. The Hon. T. M. Deal of St. Albans. Col. E. R. Morse of Proctor, L. Bort Cross of Montpeller, and Col. O. S. Forbes of St. Albans. The blans contemplate chartering a train of five cars to ran special, leaving St. Albans at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Stept 9. The party will be limited to 150 persons. Major McKinley this afternoon telegraphed Mr. Deal that he would receive the party on Friday morning at any hour to be named. those who wish to attend the big mass meeting

to be held at the Cooper Union to-morrow night under the direction of the Republican Club. Cornelius N. Ritss, President of the club, will pres de, and the meeting will be addressed by United States Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Curtis M. Guild. Jr. of Boston. WARTS are unpleasant Don't try
self-treatment, but consuit
who has bad ad years experience in ouring
waterhal sall sain diseases 127 W. And st. N.Y.

